the narrowed base of the petals, and the sharply defined deep purple lines of the three lower petals. This last inheritance from *V. primulifolia* is found, however, only in the plants from the "type station," Woodmere, and not in those from Rosedale; and, furthermore, the *cucullata* inheritance of acuminate leaves is lacking in the Rosedale plants. But this is not an uncommon experience; the several hybrid plants from the same parent species often inherit diversely the opposed parental characters.

In the Bicknell hybrid "the pale-lilac to lavender-blue" of the flowers indicates a 'blending' of the two colors of the parent flowers; while in the Forbes hybrid the purple color of *V. Brittoniana* seems to be 'dominant' over the white of *V. lanceolata*. In leaf-outline also *V. lavandulacea* is an evident compromise between the two parents. The absolute sterility of the hybrid precludes the culture of offspring, and the evidence that might come from fruit or seeds.

In fact, the living plants themselves have apparently disappeared. Mr. Bicknell found them in two stations two or three miles apart; but both stations have been much disturbed, and he was unable last summer to find further specimens. A vigorous plant was to be seen in the Bronx Park Garden in 1905; a root of this grew well in Middlebury for two years; but in both gardens the plants have since died. The hybrid will perhaps be rediscovered in moist meadows along the coast; and if so, it may be readily multiplied by division and kept alive indefinitely.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT.

BRYOPHYTES OF THE MT. GREYLOCK REGION,—IV.[1]

A. LE ROY ANDREWS.

THE species listed below are, except for a little material left unidentified from previous collections, the result of two trips to the mountain-summit, one in the late summer of 1904, the other on October first, 1908. Both trips were by way of the Hopper, following different branches of the Hopper Brook up to their sources near the summit.

[1] For previous notes see RHODORA IV, 29 ff., 238 ff., VI, 72 ff.

Where the fall of such brooks is greatest, in this case not far below their source, one may depend upon finding certain species of bryophytes not likely to be met with elsewhere on the mountain surface. The species not listed before are:

Musci.

Andreaea petrophila Ehrh. Covering a boulder in brook-bed, higher altitude. I have been unable to demonstrate the occurrence of this genus elsewhere on the mountain.

Brachythecium rutabulum (L.) B. & S. Wet bank by brook, lower altitude in Hopper.

Didymodon rigidulus Hedw. (*Barbula rigidula* Mitten). On rocks in Hopper. This species appears to be very uncommon in the eastern United States and I was for that reason inclined to regard my specimens as *Barbula gracilis* (Schleich.) Schwaegr., which is not dissimilar, and according to Dixon [1] may show similar brood-bodies in the axils of the upper leaves. Dr. G. N. Best, to whom I sent a specimen, calls my attention to the fact that the leaf-costa is not excurrent in the upper leaves as in *B. gracilis* and names it as above.

Fissidens minutulus Sulliv. On rocks (schist) of brook-beds, higher altitudes.

Homalia Jamesii Schimp. In crevices of rocks by brook-beds, higher altitude.

Hypnum montanum Wils. Rock of brook-bed, higher altitude. Fruited. Dr. Best kindly confirmed my identification of this uncommon and beautiful moss.

Hypnum stellatum Schreb. In wet place at base of mountain in Hopper.

Leskea nervosa (Schwaegr.) Myrin. On stump by carriage-road, higher altitude.

Mnium spinulosum B. & S. On decaying logs at middle altitude. Capsules not aggregated.

Hepaticae.

Cephalozia bicuspidata (L.) Dumort. From decaying log by brook higher altitude.

[1] Student's Handbook of British Mosses [2] p. 217.

Diplophylleia taxifolia (Wahl.) Trevis. On rock, higher altitude. This species is not common on Mt. Greylock or in the vicinity.

Harpanthus scutatus (Web. f. & Mohr) Spruce. On rotten log by brook, higher altitude.

Lejeunea cavifolia (Ehrh.) Lindb. Rocks by brook, higher altitude. Uncommon on Mt. Greylock.

Lophozia marchica (Nees) Steph. Wet bank by carriage-road near summit.

Nardia hyalina (Lyell) Carringt. Rocks in brook-bed. Dr. Evans kindly named the specimen.

Riccardia sinuata (Dicks.) Trevis. Wet rocks by brook, higher altitude.

Sphenolobus exsectus (Schmid.) Steph. Rocks of brook bed, higher altitude.

Sphenolobus Michauxii (Web. f. & Mohr) Steph. Decaying log by brook, higher altitude.

ITHACA, NEW YORK.

NOTE ON OXALIS STRICTA VAR. VIRIDIFLORA.

HARLEY HARRIS BARTLETT.

Mr. Henri Hus has described[1] a green-petaled variety of *Oxalis stricta* from the vicinity of St. Louis. During the summer of 1907 this variety was found, in plenty, growing among piles of dead brush at the edge of a pine barren near Thomson, Georgia. The effect of the habitat was to make the plants long and spindling, but otherwise they could have been distinguished from the typical form of neighboring fields only by floral characters.

The petals of *Oxalis stricta* var. *viridiflora* are light green in color, obcordate, much broader than those of the typical form, and of somewhat firmer texture. They do not close after having once opened, and remain at the base of the developing fruit for several days before wilting. In the typical form the petals open in the morning and close toward mid-day. They wilt while closed, and are often borne up as

[1] Report Mo. Bot. Gard. xviii. (1907) 99.